THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9700. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

THE WAR.

The Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

UP THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks.

QUESTION OF REINFORCEMENTS.

BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL.

MOVEMENTS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

OPERATIONS OF GENERAL POPE.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN AND ANTIETAM.

SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS.

OPERATIONS UNDER GEN. BURNSIDE.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

WHAT MUST BE DONE, &c., &c., &c.

Senator Wade, from the joint committee of the two houses of Congress, consisting of three members of the House and four members of the House of Representatives, appointed in December, 1861, with instructions to inquire into the conduct of the present war, has presented a report with the testimony taken. It opens with the statement that the subject of inquiry entrusted to them was one of the utmost importance and magnitude. Upon the conduct of the war depends the issue of the war. The supervision transferred by our fathers, after so much experience of blood and treasure—the selection, most of a nation headed upon the capacity of men for the command of armies—the conduct of campaigns—the war measures, unprecedented in the history of civilized warfare, and the policy of conciliation, so very, very liberal, that it has been denounced by many as the primal cause of the present war, are matters demanding searching investigation, and which have been watched by your committee with the most scrupulous care.

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Soon after the battle of Bull run, in July, 1861, General McDowell was superseded in the command of the army defeated by the rebels, by the appointment of the army of the Potomac. The occupants of Washington, the country, and the army, were then in a state of panic. General McClellan, who had been successful in Western Virginia, was regarded by the people, then deemed in favor of a vigorous war, as the man to restore confidence and courage to the army, and the people at large. Extraordinary measures—all those considerations usual in human history in such cases—were resorted to to secure the services of the man which had elevated him to the command of the army of the Potomac.

Your committee, with great reluctance and all the reserve of a committee of investigation, are compelled to say that almost at the moment of General McClellan's assumption of command, he commenced a system of delay and procrastination, which, with unimportant exceptions, has characterized his whole career. Instead of advancing upon the enemy, he wasted the time in reorganizing, disciplining, and equipping them, at every stage of which he found them, as he declared, unprepared for the campaign, which, when the army of the Potomac was ready, was to be conducted by him. Whether the army of the Potomac was ready or not, the enemy was not. Whether the army of the Potomac was properly equipped or not, the enemy was. Whether the army of the Potomac was properly disciplined or not, the enemy was. Whether the army of the Potomac was properly reorganized or not, the enemy was. Whether the army of the Potomac was properly officered or not, the enemy was. The generals in charge of the various departments of the army, with the exception of those which are under the control of General Meigs, Quartermaster General, General Hitchcock, General Ramsay, and General Gardner, have been constantly changed, and in many cases, in order that they might be subordinated to the will of General McClellan, in order that he might be relieved from the responsibility of their acts, and in order that he might be able to screen his own failures by saying that he was not responsible for the acts of those whose duties he was not allowed to perform. The generals in charge of the various departments of the army, and the engineer corps, were summoned before your committee, and, with the exception of those above named, gave their testimony in such a manner as to show that they had been subordinated by the will of General McClellan, and that they were not responsible for the acts of the army.

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Your committee, in this delay, as also during the month of December, 1861, as succeeded the battle of Bull run, in the organization of the army, in the delay which succeeded the battle of Ball's bluff, in the delay succeeding Burnside, throughout your examination by the committee, and in the delay which has succeeded the battle of Fredericksburg, have found no reasons for the action, or inaction, of the army of the Potomac sufficient to justify it.

During this delay, the army has been strengthened and organized by authority of Congress to an extent not to be found in the history of any other country. Your committee have not been able to find that any requisition of any officer of the army brought to another part of the report, and the testimony taken in connection with it, has ever been disallowed, or refused in any manner.

The number, during the last winter, and for some months previous, of the army of the Potomac, was sufficient to have driven the enemy from Manassas, and to have compelled their precipitate withdrawal before they by the force of circumstances were compelled to withdraw, and the force for the reorganization of the army of the Potomac had been completed and under operation would long ere this have driven the enemy from Richmond.

Since the withdrawal of the enemy from Manassas it appears that the army of the Potomac has been reorganized, disciplined, and equipped, and that it has been ready for operations since the commencement of the last of October. The men have been in good health, and the weather has been favorable for operations. Your committee have been unable to find any valid reason for the delay of the army in the field from the 1st of November to the 10th of March, in order that it might be in a condition to move against the enemy with the best prospect of success. The reasons given by the commanding general for not moving the army, as also those given by the generals who have been subordinated to his will, are entirely inconsistent with the principles of war, and with the practice of the most successful commanders. The reasons given by the commanding general for not moving the army, as also those given by the generals who have been subordinated to his will, are entirely inconsistent with the principles of war, and with the practice of the most successful commanders. The reasons given by the commanding general for not moving the army, as also those given by the generals who have been subordinated to his will, are entirely inconsistent with the principles of war, and with the practice of the most successful commanders.

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Your committee are of opinion that the failure to move the army of the Potomac from its camps in the winter of 1861-62 was a great error, and that the reasons given by the commanding general for not moving the army are entirely inconsistent with the principles of war, and with the practice of the most successful commanders. The reasons given by the commanding general for not moving the army, as also those given by the generals who have been subordinated to his will, are entirely inconsistent with the principles of war, and with the practice of the most successful commanders.

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port upon the operations of the Army of the Potomac, by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, is one which will be eagerly expected by the great mass of the people, and which will be read with deep interest. It is the right of the people to know, and it is the duty of the Government to give them a prompt and full answer to the inquiries which are now being made.

Every one knows that Washington is surrounded by a powerful army, and that the city is safe from any danger. It was considered the first duty of the Government to make it impregnable, and to collect a force which would be sufficient to overwhelm any attack that might be made upon it. Whether this has been done or not is the question which the people are now asking, and which they have a right to have answered. Have the troops been withdrawn from Washington to reinforce the army of the Potomac? Is the latter army now in a condition to move? Has it been provided with supplies? Has it been provided with arms? Has it been provided with horses? Has it been provided with artillery? Has it been provided with ammunition? Has it been provided with all the means necessary to enable it to move forward and fight with success? These are questions which the people have a right to ask, and which they have been able to hear and reply to for the last three months.

The people have also a right to know whether the military plans of the campaign have been changed since the battle of Fredericksburg, and whether the army is now under the command of General Hooker or General Burnside. These questions are asked in every part of the country, and the public mind is kept in a state of anxiety and excitement by the fact that they remain unanswered. The people have a right to know the truth, and they will not be satisfied until they do know it.

Since Burnside's retirement to Aquia Creek and Newport News and several days' leave had been granted to officers of the army, it has been supposed that the condition of the army and the state of affairs in General Burnside's command would be found to be such that fighting should cease.

The reasons for saying that we must not make a precipitate movement are these:—

First—Our Government at Washington is not ready from the want of the true state of the case. It was considered the first duty of the Government to defend the city. If Lincoln, whose name is so closely associated with the defence of the capital, should now order a movement, and that movement should be defeated and the army driven back, the effect would be disastrous to the country. Hence, the Government at Washington and the Federal army in front of it are restricted to the defensive, and must remain so until the army is in a condition to move forward and fight with success.

Second—The Government at Washington has been prevented from making such a movement by the fact that the army in front of it has not been in a condition to move forward and fight with success. Had it been in such a condition, the Government would have ordered it to move forward and fight the battle which is now being fought between Hooker and Burnside. Had it been in such a condition, the battle would have been fought before the 1st of April, and the result of the movement in General Burnside's command would have been known before the 1st of April.

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HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

A NURSE OF ROOMS and BOARDERS FOR, a respectable person. Apply at the Steamer Saxon's and Mail Office, foot of Canal place, next to J. Delano & Co.

A RESTAURANT—WANTED TO HIRE, A FIRST class Restaurant, in Broadway, by a gentleman who has had many years experience in the business, and can give the best of references. Address, for one week, Restaurant, box 4,000 Herald office.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY, by a small family, without children. Address, stating terms, &c., box 4,000 Herald office.

A TWO OR THREE STORY FURNISHED HOUSE or flat, from May 1 to October 1, in a pleasant locality, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, by a family of three persons. Address box 4,000 Herald office.

A OLD AMERICAN FAMILY OF ADULTS WANT a house, with modern improvements, in a pleasant locality, between the avenues and Broadway, from Fourteenth to Forty-second street. Address box 4,000 Herald office.

BOARDING AND LODGING—THE WHOLE OR PART of a house wanted, by a gentleman and wife, in a private family, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address box 4,000 Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL, NEAT and convenient House wanted, by an adult family, in a pleasant locality, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address box 4,000 Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOUT MAY 1, a furnished House, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, by a small family. Address box 4,000 Herald office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, without children, in a private family, where they can have use of parlor; location between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address box 4,000 Herald office, New York.

OFFICE WANTED—FURNISHED, SUITABLE FOR a physician, in a pleasant locality, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address box 4,000 Herald office.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, in a private house, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address A. J. Herald office.

PARLOR FLOOR WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, in a private house, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address box 4,000 Herald office.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED—BY A SMALL family, without children, in a private house, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address box 4,000 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY (WITHOUT CHILDREN), a small House, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, by a permanent tenant. Address box 4,000 Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, IN GOOD repair, with modern improvements, in a pleasant locality, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address box 4,000 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A FURnished House, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, by a permanent tenant. Address box 4,000 Herald office.

WANTED—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE, by a small family, without children, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address box 4,000 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD AND LODGING, BY A GENTLEman and wife, in a private family

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N W CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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One Copy $2
Five Copies 9
Ten Copies 16
One Hundred Copies 150

Volume XXVIII ..... No. 65

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC Spring Opera season—Italian Opera—Ne Tra Noi Martire—Ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Ours—Pete Nonsense—Ballet—Lucia Zarate.

BUTLER'S WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Broadway—Ethiopian Opera, Songs, Dances, &c.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway—Rip Van Winkle.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway—Battle of Bull Run—Ballet—Jim Bludso.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Ethiopian Opera, Songs, Dances, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Mr. Wren; Jacobs Ladder—Ballet—Lucia Zarate.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—Day and Evening—Performances by Living Curiosities, Aquarial Exhibition, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, 21 Broadway—Panorama of Jerusalem—Day and Evening.

THE NEW IDEA, 63 Broadway—Songs, Dances, Burlesque, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Melodies—Burlesque, Songs, Dances, &c.

AMERICAN ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway—Day and Evening—Performances by Living Curiosities.

HALLETT'S GALLERY OF ORIGINALS, 563 Broadway—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 472 Broadway, Brooklyn—Ethiopian Opera, Songs, Dances, &c.

SOUTH BROOKLYN MUSIC HALL, Court street—Day and Evening—Performances by Living Curiosities.

New York, Monday, April 6, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Most important news, if true—and it was fully believed yesterday by prominent officers of the government—has reached us from Fredericksburg. Its outline is arrived from rebel sources. The intelligence is that the bombardment of Charleston by our land and naval forces is reaching a crisis—perhaps on Thursday, and that the city is now in the possession of our forces, under General Hunter and Admiral Dupont. It is said that there was great confusion and panic, and no entirely credited by those in Richmond who are in a position to be in full possession of the facts relative to the contemplated attack which would imply warmth and a result.

A report of the Richmond Dispatch staff was despatched recently near Dumfries, upon whom the charge of having acted as a spy in our Potomac army lines is alleged, and who has been imprisoned, will probably lead to an ignominious death. The party concerned in the spy-calling are now under arrest in large force on the heights. Some was still being yesterday, and the end was intense.

We give to-day the important report of the Committee of both houses of Congress on the conduct of the war.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Capitol, Reeve, of the brig Grace Worthington, which arrived at Key West yesterday, from Port Hosmore, reports that on the afternoon of the 24th ult., he observed a sail in sight, which continued near the night of the 25th, destroying five boats and building in the vicinity of Port Royal.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found a statement from the Bergen Powder Company, in reference to the recent seizure of their chemicals and powder property by the United government, for the alleged cause of a non-fulfillment of the contract. We are glad to see the matter—which we published yesterday—has produced considerable agitation, the conviction of the company will no doubt be read with corresponding interest.

General Sherman ordered the destruction of two thousand bales of cotton and a large quantity of logs and signals, on the plantation at Deer Creek, on the rebel Yazoo river, on the 14th, one of the newest planters and slaveowners in the South.

The rebel steamer Nashville, from Wilmington, had 1,000 bales of cotton per steamer. This is a pretty good load for a blockade runner.

Assyrgnia, Intendent, pretty pros and now positions were taken in the Pennsylvania senate on and after the 30th of March.

The judgment of the corporation was ratified and to Middletown, Connecticut, on Thursday last, in their attempt to recover the widow's dower. Miss Hall draws from addressing the people of that place.

There was a meeting of marriage license granted in Baltimore last month of eighty-two, the same number granted in March last year. The reason is accounted for by the fact that the city clerk assigns law examine married men on the first and fifteenth days of every thirty days and then only.

Mr. Arthur Hallin, who was deprived of his office as Justice Parker's agent by a writ of ne exeat body, offered himself again as a candidate for the vacancy in the Board of Aldermen, caused by his election to the election by fifty-one majority for Mr. John O'Connor, the Democratic candidate. A writ will be republished, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was employed by the Fourth Congressional school of the Michigan Lancers, but resigned to become of the Seventh Michigan cavalry.

Some time before the adjournment of the late Congress Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of Congress, from Kansas, received resolutions passed by the Legislature of Kansas, tendering a complimentary farewell dinner to the House. Mr. Conway returned the resolutions with a letter of thanks, and the expression of his "most profound contempt," and stated his belief that the Legislature of Kansas, like the city, is their next election, to say whether I am a man with whom the Democratic party can safely associate."

Hon. Andrew P. Hall, who has received the State appointment for Governor of Kentucky, was formerly an old line Whig, and in such representative of the French district in the Twenty-ninth Congress. He has been one of the New Yorkers established in that section, in opposition to Senah Mendelin, and was known in the Democratic party as a leader of the secession element.

The late fire in Richmond destroyed between seven hundred and eight hundred dwellings of laborers, and a majority of Confederate soldiers are still exiled at nearly a million of dollars. The loss of the rebel government has been included and $5 by thousand dollars; that of the State of Virginia was two hundred thousand dollars, and the loss of losses of the loss was sustained by the planters.

A large emigration to the State of Illinois is taking place from the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. The election on the Illinois Central Railroad on the twenty-first inst. Many are coming from Ohio and Indiana.

There was more fatal accidents in the city of Brooklyn during the month of March than in any month previous. Up to the 31st inst. there were 17 deaths by accidents, and 5 by suicide. Exchange for the month, in the same the year was 22, a little more than one a day.

The Naval Power Conferred upon the President.

We are assured that the administration has not as yet, for obvious rebel reasons to pursue under the law authorizing the President to grant letters of marque and reprisals. It is said that the Secretary of State is strongly in favor of such a policy, and that many men in Congress and other governments as a moral power in case the president of the Alabama be delivered. There can exist no doubt as to the fact that the power of issuing letters of marque and reprisals is conferred upon the President, while his consciousness of our government will not have to be exercised.

Added to the unbounded resources with the Constitution act conferred upon President Lincoln, the unlimited credit and money of modern like many powerful than any despotic power in the world. The people of the North are as adventurous, hardy race, and as skilled upon the sea as the English, and the privateers and enemy from the ocean the enemies of our country will respond to the appeal. The authority to issue letters of marque is the power of this nation, and will result in the destruction of the rebel commerce on the seas. The Powers of Europe have always extensive, and the doctrine of international law is to confirm, and would gladly have ratified the Under-States government into hasty against the law if either of the powers. The Constitution, however, was to foreseeing to sacrifice its interests to the rebellion, and the fact that in the great crisis of our country will respond to the appeal of the President, and will result in the power of this nation, and will result in the destruction of the rebel commerce on the seas. The Powers of Europe have always extensive, and the doctrine of international law is to confirm, and would gladly have ratified the Under-States government into hasty against the law if either of the powers. The Constitution, however, was to foreseeing to sacrifice its interests to the rebellion, and the fact that in the great crisis of our country will respond to the appeal of the President, and will result in the power of this nation, and will result in the destruction of the rebel commerce on the seas.

Surely Mr. Lincoln will understand the immense advantage he now possesses, and will at once and forever put an end to the power of the rebellion and effectual end to the depredations of the rebel cruisers. In the first place, whether we won or lost a battle in the Southwest? We have the power to do it. If we lost a battle, we were worsted, as we have done at Bennett, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and other places in first section of the country. But a defeat of the Army of the Potomac was the result of the republic.

McClellan, therefore, deserves credit for that evidence cautious confidence in the power of the Mississippi river and constituting a test power. But a defeat of the army of the Potomac, or the miserable division of under sent to perform the same work, would be from three to four hundred thousand men—one half moving up and the other down that river—with breakfast and dinner to be all in the way—with terrible obstructions, and holding at least the western region of all loyal men. Let the army of the Potomac blow up, even at the eleventh hour, hope for the enlightened and determined policy in the conduct of the war!

One or Lord Lyons' "Descents Lyons" Lord Lyons' policy we have been to see the more democratic leaders to whom Lord Lyons spoke of the "descents" of Russell, and who made such extraordinary overtures to him in this city. Of course we have no faith in the sincerity or authority of any but democratic, in the hope that we might be induced to send troops to the rebel States—individuals were that had put themselves in direct and hostile communication with the British Minister. Two of the gentlemen named by us in this connection have responded by letter, and we give the Fernando Wood communication in full, that he has had any interview with Lord Lyons since the date of the letter of Prince Wales' reception. So, of course, its innocence in this matter is established. The second, Mr. August Belmont, whose letter we published yesterday, denies that he has any interest in the rebel newspaper—and he has been for many years—while his distinguished wife is a leading lady in Washington society. We shall be glad to receive from

THE FIGHT AT SOMERSET.

Five Hours Engagement Between Brigadier General Gillmore and the Rebel General Pegram.

SPLENDID VICTORY.

Pegram Driven Across the Cumberland.

Out of Kentucky,

&c., &c., &c.

ONE Lexington Correspondent.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 3, 1863.

In consequence of the recent active raids which have been made in this section by the forces of Buckner, rebel recruiting officers, General Gillmore applied to Gen. Boyle for permission to go to the "front," and the request was promptly granted. Accordingly, on Friday morning last, the General, with a portion of his staff, left Lexington and proceeded directly to the vicinity of Somerset, where it was supposed Morgan with a force of two thousand to five thousand rebels encamped. Gathering up a few additional forces, together with Wolford's cavalry, which had been in search of the remnants of Colonel Scott's command, he left Somerset on Saturday with one thousand three hundred men, and encamped about ten miles on the road to Monticello, in this county.

After resting about eight hours, and entering within several miles of Monticello, we were suddenly upon the vedettes of the enemy, consisting of twenty men, supposed to be Morgan's skirmishers immediately retreated. Our force did not exceed one thousand men, not being sufficient to feed us, and drove them on hurried trot, as considerable fog hid the enemy from our view. Here our force was halted and prepared for action. General Gillmore now gave his orders to Colonel Wolford, who was directed to move with the mounted—infantry rapidly to the front, drive everything before him, and not to halt for the fire of the enemy, but to move right on. Colonel Wolford, with his command, moved forward at a rapid pace, and in a few minutes the rebel pickets were driven in, discovering the enemy, across the plateau. Here the rebels, thinking to do the same thing with us, made an instant aggressive upon the rebels with a yell, and charged upon our forces with a yell, and charged upon our forces with a yell, and charged upon our forces

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. M. VANDERCOOK & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
FAIRTHORN, STEINWAY, KNABE, and
OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS,
AND MANY RARE AND COSTLY WORKS
OF ART, AND ARTICLES OF VERTU
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday, Tuesday, April 6,
At the residence of Mrs. Gen. Worth, No.
45 West Thirty-second street, near Fifth avenue.
Magnificent Rosewood Parlor Furniture, Rich Gilt Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Elegant Oil Paintings, Bronzes and Statuettes, Rosewood Cabinet Pianos, Artistic Bronzes, Marble Busts, Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, Elegant Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Carpets, China, Glass and Plated Ware, Kitchen Utensils, Etc., Etc.
Rosewood and Walnut Parlor Furniture, in Hair Cloth, Reps and Damask.
The above goods are of the most elegant and costly description, and have been selected with great care by the late owner, and are offered for sale in consequence of her removal to Europe. Parties desiring to purchase first class furniture will find this one of the most desirable opportunities ever offered.
Superb and Rich Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in the most fashionable and elegant styles, upholstered in Rich Brocatelle, Satin de Lyons, Damask and Reps, comprising Sofas, Divans, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Arm Chairs, Ottomans, Centre Tables, Etagere, Whatnot, Work Table, Music Stool, Mirror Screen, Etc., Etc.
Rich Gilt Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Elegant Oil Paintings, Bronzes and Statuettes, Rosewood Cabinet Pianos, Fairthorn, Steinway, Knabe, and other first class makers

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

I 19×45. Farm near Saugerties, Ulster county, 90 miles from New York; 2 miles from steamboat landing; 2 miles from railroad depot. Apply to or address JOHN VAN KLEECK, Saugerties, N. Y.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Situated in Lexington avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. Apply at No. 3 Lexington avenue.

A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES, WITH DWELLING, barns, &c., for sale, situated on the Old Country road, 2 miles from Hempstead village, and 20 miles from New York. Apply to JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT Astoria, L. I., containing 10 acres of land, with a large dwelling house, barn, &c. Apply to JOHN MOORE, Astoria, L. I.

A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES, VERY CHEAP, IN Orange county, 60 miles from New York, 2 miles from railroad depot, 1 mile from village. Apply to JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

A FARM OF 100 ACRES, WITH DWELLING, barns, &c., for sale, 2 miles from railroad depot, 1 mile from village. Apply to JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

A FINE FARM—5 ACRES OF MILKS, IN FLORIDA, Orange county, 60 miles from New York, 2 miles from railroad depot, 1 mile from village. Apply to JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

A FINE DAIRY FARM—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 30 miles from New York, 2 miles from railroad depot, 1 mile from village. Apply to JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, THREE STORY BRICK, 14 New York and Brooklyn City Railroad, for sale. Apply to JOHN PATTERSON, at the house.

A HANDSOME HOUSE FOR SALE—Situated on Long Island Railroad, 2 miles from Jamaica, 12 miles from New York. Apply to JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIfice.—Two new houses, Nos. 19 and 21 Hall street, between Myrtle and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, E. D., for sale at a great sacrifice. Inquire of JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIfice.—Two new houses, Nos. 19 and 21 Hall street, between Myrtle and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, E. D., for sale at a great sacrifice. Inquire of JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN MOUNT Vernon, one mile from the depot, on the Harlem railroad. Inquire on the premises. Possession and terms easy. Apply to JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—RARITAN TOWNSHIP, Middlesex county, N. J., 30 minutes from New York, by railroad. Also, a farm of 100 acres, with dwelling, barns, &c., 2 miles from railroad depot, 1 mile from village. Apply to JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT—MARBLE LANE AND FIRST AVENUE, Yonkers, 20 minutes from New York, by railroad. Apply to JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE—Containing 50 acres, 75, 100, 175 acres, 1 mile from depot, 2 miles from village, 30 miles from New York. Also, a farm of 100 acres, with dwelling, barns, &c., 2 miles from railroad depot, 1 mile from village. Apply to JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE—IN FLORIDA, Orange county, 60 miles from New York, 2 miles from railroad depot, 1 mile from village. Apply to JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

FINELY SITUATED COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Astoria, L. I., containing 10 acres of land, with a large dwelling house, barn, &c. Apply to JOHN MOORE, Astoria, L. I.

FINE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—IN FLORIDA, Orange county, 60 miles from New York, 2 miles from railroad depot, 1 mile from village. Apply to JOHN MOORE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH 10 acres of land, with a large dwelling house, barn, &c. Apply to JOHN MOORE, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES, WITH dwelling, barns, &c., 2 miles from railroad depot, 1 mile from village. Apply to JOHN MOORE, on the premises

Major General McClellan on the Irish Brigade.

In reply to an invitation to be present at the St. Pat rick's celebration of the Irish brigade, to-day, from Fal mouth, Virginia, Brigadier General Meagher received the following letter from General McClellan, which exhibits one of the finest encomiums yet pronounced upon the valor of the brigade :—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., March 17, 1863. }

GENERAL—I regret that it was not in my power to be present with you, to-morrow, to celebrate the memory of St. Patrick, and to do honor to the brave Irishmen who have poured out their blood in defence of the flag of our country. Their noble deeds will ever be remembered with admiration and gratitude by their countrymen wherever you were or, and I know that every man in the army of the Potomac will join me in the wish that you could have remained in Ireland to defend your native land. Yours, very truly, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

Personal Intelligence.

The Hon. Thurlow Weed arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon last, and remained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he is to-day, making an excursion through the city.

Mr. W. L. Dayton, the republican candidate for Senator, and also a foreign pioneer American in favor the Monroe doctrine, arrived in this city from Europe on Saturday afternoon last, and is now stopping at the Astor House.

Brevet Brigadier General Silas Casey, of the regular army, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster of the regular army, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Rufus Saxton, Military Governor of Beaufort, South Carolina, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster of the regular army, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Robert Anderson, Commander of the Department of the Ohio, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Thomas Swords, Quartermaster of the regular army, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Daniel Tyler, of the regular army, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Robert Allen, Quartermaster of the regular army, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Joseph Dickinson Webster, Chief of Ordnance of the regular army, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Joseph Roberts, Commissary General of Subsistence of the regular army, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Amos Beckwith, Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Marcy, Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Seth Williams, Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Fitz John Porter, of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles P. Stone, of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Daniel Butterfield, of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Henry Hunt, of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Marsena R. Patrick, of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Rufus King, of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Edward Hastings Smith, of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Alexander Webb, of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Gouverneur K. Warren, of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Delos B. Sackett, Inspector General of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Alexander S. Webb, of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday last, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Henry J.